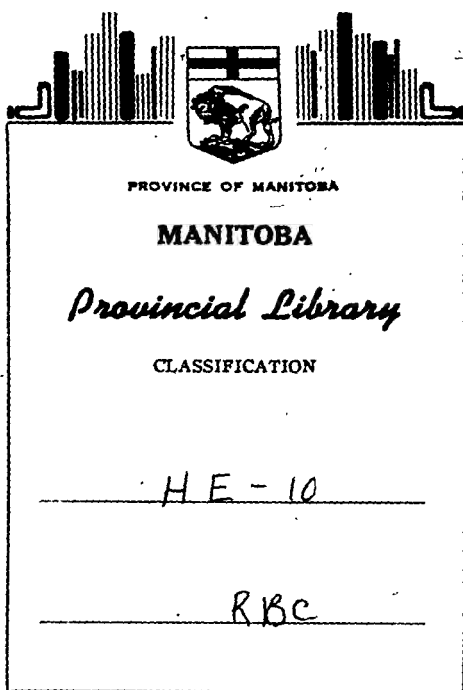


THE  
GREAT  
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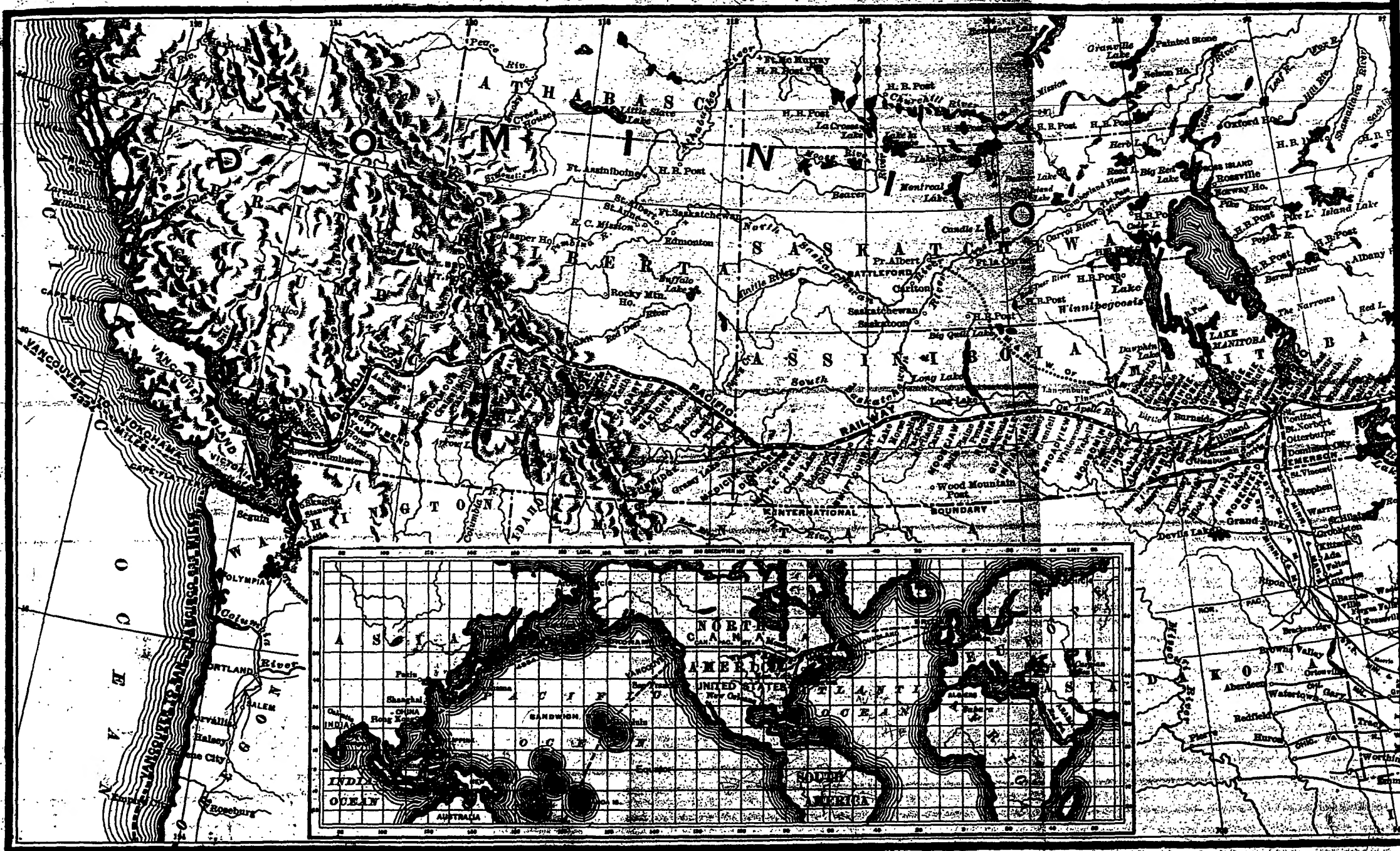
1887

# NORTHWEST



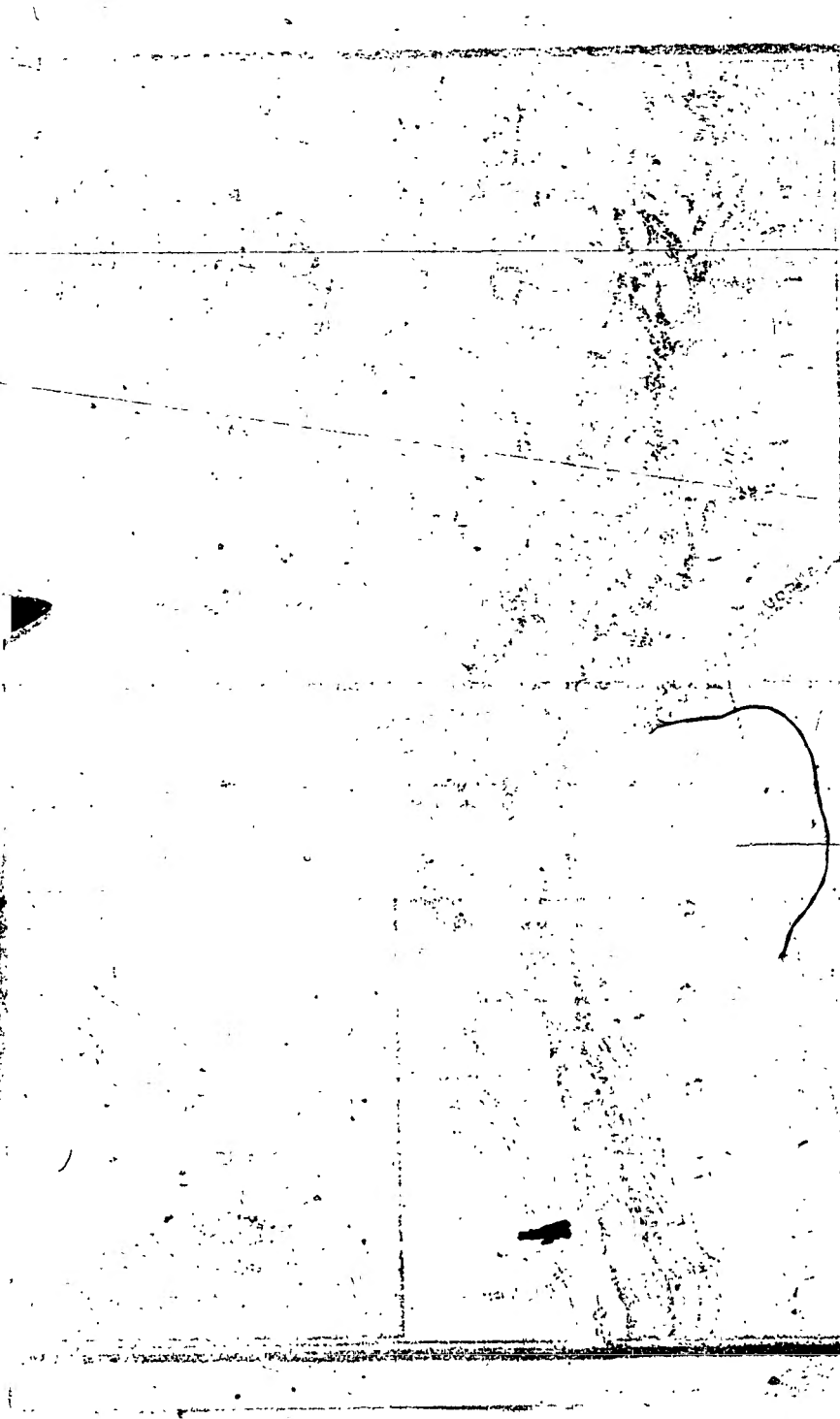


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Map of  
THE  
**Canadian Pacific**  
RAILWAY  
AND ITS  
CONNECTIONS





# FACTS FOR FARMERS.

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## THE Great Canadian North-West:

ITS CLIMATE,

CROPS, AND CAPABILITIES;

WITH

## SETTLERS' LETTERS.

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"There are health and comfort to be found in the wide north land now open to all who love independence, and toil remunerative in the two great requisites of health and contentment."—MARQUIS OF LORNE in *Good Words*.

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LIVERPOOL :

THE JOURNAL OF COMMERCE PRINTING WORKS, 7 & 9, VICTORIA STREET.

1887.

## PREFACE.

In these times of agricultural depression in Great Britain, when the farmers of the United Kingdom find that Rents, Tithes, Taxes, and Manure Bills swallow up their constantly diminished receipts, and that with each succeeding year the outlook grows gloomier, it is well worth the while of each one who may pick up this pamphlet to give the plain facts stated in plain words which it contains, the most careful consideration.

Much has been written and said about Canada as a desirable country for the intending emigrant, but much remains to be said, and much misapprehension regarding it to be set right.

And to give a few hints to those intending to go there how to set about it; to put before those who have not thought of emigrating the prospect of success that lies open to them, if they make up their minds to go—how high rents, high taxes, and all the pinching and worrying of trying to make both ends meet *here*, may be exchanged for no rents, light taxes, free schools, and cheap food, *there*—how the farm labourer, with very little or no capital, may, if he will persevere, own his own farm, his own house, and call no man master—and not take long to do it either; to point this out and to back it with the most convincing proof in the shape of *bond fide* letters from actual settlers, is the intention of this book.

Read it carefully, study its facts, and if you want any more information, write to ARCHER BAKER, European Traffic Agent of the Canadian Pacific Railway, 17, James Street, Liverpool.

# The Settler's Guide.

## WHO SHOULD EMIGRATE TO CANADA, AND HOW THEY SHOULD GO.

In a country like Canada, and more especially in Manitoba and the other North-West Canadian provinces, while there is room for all classes of emigrants, it follows naturally that farmers and others able to adapt themselves to agricultural pursuits, will be the class most likely to succeed. For those who have a small amount of capital, and who are thus enabled to immediately go in for farming on a more extensive scale, the prospects of success are, of course more immediate, but the terms upon which land can be obtained are so easy that any man with health and strength, and a taste for agriculture, may count upon providing a comfortable home for himself and his family in a comparatively short time.

Farm labourers and domestic servants are also in demand and can earn good wages from the start, and the facilities for their emigration are much increased by the fact that to these classes "assisted passages" are granted, the Government paying £1 per head towards the cost.

In British Columbia there is a special field for labour in connection with the mining interest, and for young men who have not much money, but are not afraid of hard work, the Gold Districts, rendered now so much more accessible by the completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway, offer a new and attractive field.

Having decided to emigrate to Canada, the first question which naturally arises is, how to get there, and then, when to go; and in connection with this question, minor details, such as outfit to be taken, &c., naturally suggest themselves.

Any of the spring or summer months from April to October is a suitable time for sailing, but, if it can be managed, the better time to go is either in April or in May, as by doing so the settler will reach there in time to obtain employment with settlers who have already established themselves, or to commence farming operations on his own account. It is not necessary to take any special outfit—warm clothes for winter and



cool ones for summer will, however, always be serviceable. Light tools may be taken, but rough and heavy ones, better adapted to the requirements of Canadian work, can be as well obtained on the spot.

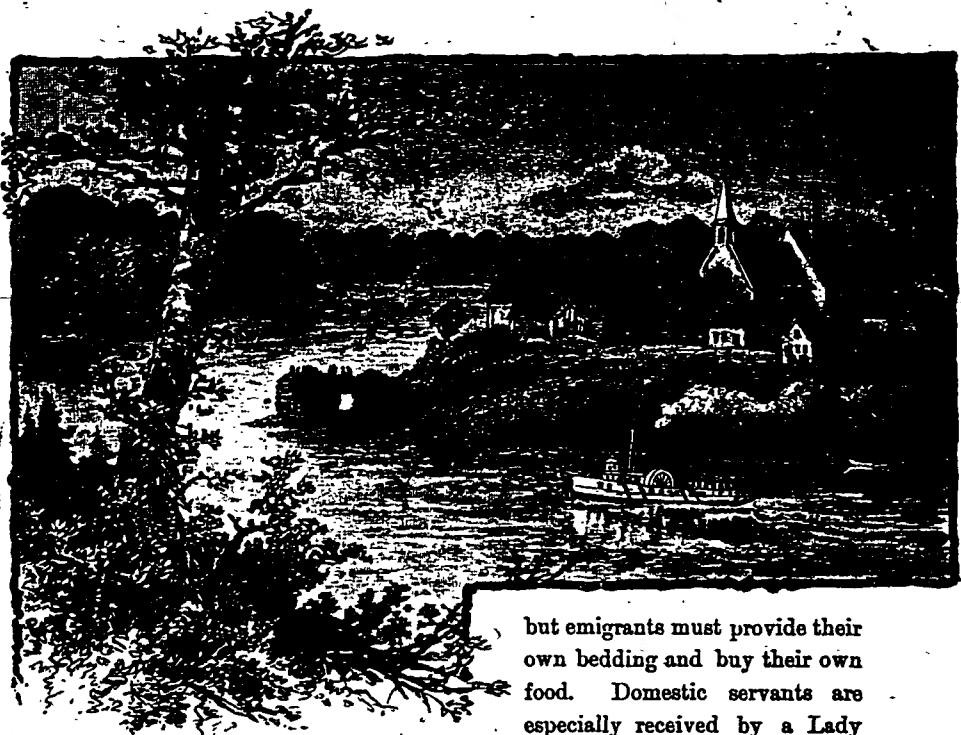
The steamship companies have agencies in nearly every town in Great Britain and Ireland, where through tickets can be obtained, and intending emigrants are strongly advised to ask for *through tickets* in all cases.

Where no particular place in the North-West has been fixed upon by the emigrant for his future home, he should take his ticket to Winnipeg where the agents of this Company, and of the Government are stationed, and are in a position to give him every information and assistance.

There is no other British colony so easy to get to, and to be reached at so low an expense as that of Canada. The voyage rarely occupies more than eight or nine days by steamer to Quebec, and the railway journey from there to the North-West three days to three days and a half; the present rate of steerage passage is only £4, from which would be deducted, in the classes previously referred to, the sum of £1 contributed by the Government, making the fare only £3 sterling. A small and inexpensive kit has to be provided by the emigrant for use on the ocean voyage, but its cost is very trifling, and in most cases it can be hired from the steamship companies for 3s. 6d. From Quebec to Winnipeg the cost of the railway journey is at present only £2 9s. 4d., for a distance of nearly 1,600 miles, and in this is included *free* sleeping accommodation for the emigrants, in comfortable, well-heated and lighted carriages, with every possible arrangement for the comfort of the passengers.

#### ON ARRIVAL IN CANADA.

Agents of the Government and of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company will be found at the port of landing, and also at other towns throughout Manitoba and the North-West; and buildings for the temporary accommodation of emigrants are also provided at Quebec, Halifax, and various inland points. These agents will give full information as to free grants and other lands open for settlement, as to farms for sale, demand for labour, rates of wages, investment of capital, &c., in fact, will give emigrants information on all subjects of special interest to them. At these emigrant buildings there is every arrangement for cooking, sleeping and washing,



JUNCTION OF THE GATINEAU AND OTTAWA. BY H.R.H. PRINCESS LOUISE.

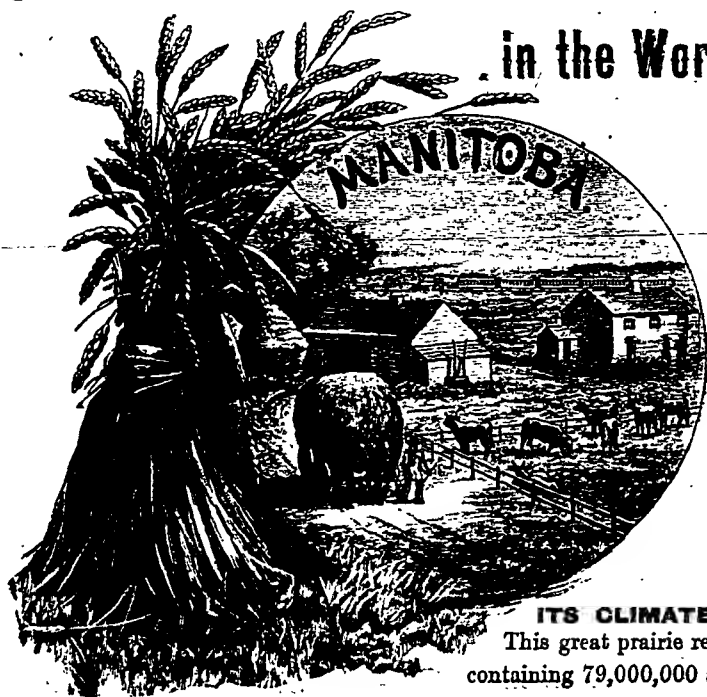
but emigrants must provide their own bedding and buy their own food. Domestic servants are especially received by a Lady Superintendent, and allowed to remain in the Government Building for a short time before they are sent to situations which may have been found for them; there are also committees in the various cities, which especially look after domestic servants and assist them in getting situations.

While there is a Customs Tariff in force in Canada by which duty is charged upon imported articles, settlers ordinary effects such as furniture, books, tools, live stock, carts, general farming stock, &c., in use by the settler one year before coming out, and intended for use and not for sale, are admitted free.

Owing to the Canadian Pacific Railway running entirely through British territory from the Atlantic to the Pacific Oceans, the Customs examination of baggage is rendered particularly easy, consisting of only a slight examination at the Canadian Seaport.

The railway carriages are comfortable in the highest degree, and passengers can travel from Quebec to Manitoba with less discomfort than from London to the north of Scotland.

# The Finest Grain-Growing Country in the World.



## ITS CLIMATE

This great prairie region containing 79,000,000 acres of the most prolific soil, is acknowledged to have a most delightful climate. There is abundance of rain in summer, with a mean temperature of about 65 degrees. The winter is cold and dry, and pulmonary diseases and infectious fevers are practically unknown. Covering so large an area of country as the North-West Provinces do it is difficult to speak generally of the climate, but it may be said, briefly, that its summers are hotter than those of England, while its winters are colder, but from the dryness of the temperature the heat and cold are not felt to the same extent as in England. Perhaps the best illustration that can be given of this lies in the extraordinary range covered by the productions of the soil.

Oats, barley, wheat, maize, for grains; apples, peaches, grapes, melons, nectarines, strawberries, raspberries and apricots, for fruits; and all vegetables, are grown in the open air.

The average yield per acre is greater in Manitoba and the North-West than in the United States, while the winter snow of which so much has been said, serves at once for providing farmers with natural roads in any direction over which to transport their produce, and at the same time acts as a fertilizer to the ground by the action of the frost in pulverizing the soil where exposed, and so rendering it still more easy of cultivation.

### SEASONS.

Ploughing commences in April; Seeding, April and May; Harvest, August and September.

The spring is clear and dry; summer, warm with cool nights; autumn, pleasant and balmy; winter, dry and bracing. Water can be obtained plentifully from running streams, ponds and lakes, or from wells.

The rivers and streams are lined with timber, and wood is easily obtainable for fuel and building purposes.

The immense deposits of coal which have recently been opened up, are now being worked, and furnish cheap fuel, which can be obtained at any railway station.

The wild prairie grass of the Canadian North-West is very fattening to stock, and is everywhere abundant. Cattle eat it more heartily than the cultivated kind.

### CAPITAL REQUIRED.

Of course, the more money a man has on landing the more rapidly will he succeed, but any man with energy, and with a pound or two in his pocket, need have little fear for his future. For men of the latter class it is advisable that they should take service with some already established farmer for a year or so, during which they will earn enough to keep themselves, will be learning the Canadian way of farming, and will be in a position to look about them for the purpose of selecting their own lands on which to commence for themselves. There are numbers of men, as the appended letters will testify, who have raised themselves to a position of independence in this manner.



1. THE ARRIVAL—TENT LIFE.

2. THE FIRST HOUSE.

3. SETTLER.

The cost of breaking the prairie land is about 12s. to 16s. an acre, and for ploughing, sowing, harvesting and threshing the next year, about 16s. per acre. Lots of land can be purchased from the Canadian Pacific Railway Company on very liberal terms, as shown on a subsequent page, and free grants of Government lands can also be obtained on the most easy conditions, full particulars of which will be furnished on application at, or in answer to letters addressed to the offices of this Company.

Speaking generally, it may be said that any male or female at the head of a family, or any male member of a family 18 years old can obtain a free grant of 160 acres, and can further obtain an adjoining 160 acres at a price of from 8s. 4d. an acre upwards, payable in three years.

Read what Professor Fream, of the College of Agriculture, Downton, Salisbury, says, regarding this land.

"Grants of land within convenient distance of the railway may be selected from the richest prairie land at the choice of the settler. No clearance of timber is required, there is no severe labour with the axe, nor any patient waiting for years in order that tree stumps may rot to facilitate their removal. *The prairie sod can be laid under a plough for the first time, and a crop harvested, all within the space of the first twelve months.* The country is well watered, and where running streams are not conveniently near, good water can be got within moderate distance of the surface. The prairie is healthy to dwell upon, and settlers who go out in robust health will find the country enjoyable to live in. \* \* \* \* \* I would suggest to settlers that at the end of the first or second year they should vary wheat-growing with the cultivation of potatoes and vegetables, and by the maintenance of cattle, pigs, and poultry. The maintenance of live stock might have a small beginning in the keeping of one or two cows, for the sake of milk and butter, and extension in this direction might be made year by year. Excepting in such articles as tea, coffee and sugar, the settler would not find much difficulty after the first year or two in keeping his household table supplied all the year round from the produce of his farm."

A most beneficial law passed in 1872 exempts from seizure for debt in Manitoba 160 acres of land, house, stables, farm, furniture, tools, farming implements in use, one cow, two oxen, one horse, four sheep, two pigs, and thirty days food for same.

~~60-11-1880~~ The average wheat yield in the Canadian North-West ranges from 25 to 30 bushels per acre; barley, oats, potatoes and other root crops yield very good averages, the general average of oats being about 55 bushels per acre.

A great and important point for a farmer, however, and one which would naturally be asked is, having got his land and harvested his crops, how about a market for them?

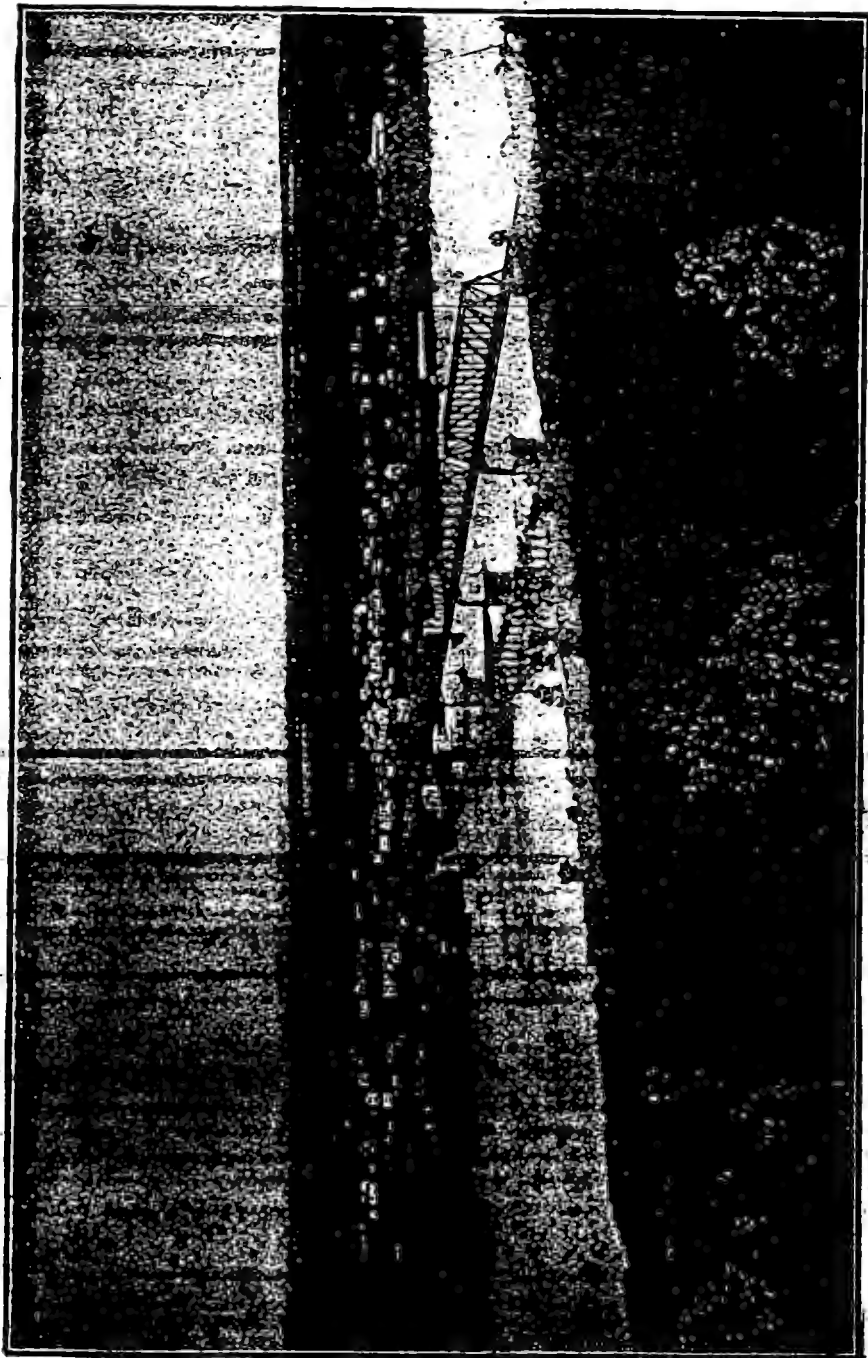
This question the Canadian Pacific Railway has answered by the erection of elevators at different points on the line, where he may always receive the highest market price for his grain.

The population is constantly increasing. Railways are being rapidly extended, the stations along the railway are numerous and within easy distance of each other, and every year the position of the farmer becomes better, and his prospects brighter. Large towns are rapidly growing up, of two of which, Brandon and Medicine Hat, illustrations are given. Brandon has now a population of 3,500, and is only five years old; Calgary, with a population of 1,500, is only four years old; Winnipeg, which in 1870 had only 300 inhabitants, now has nearly 30,000, is lit with electricity, has tram cars, large hotels and fine public buildings, and is the most flourishing business centre in the west.

### **CATTLE RAISING.**

This branch of trade is a constantly growing one. In the North-West ranches there are over 80,000 head of stock (exclusive of sheep) which are not sheltered during the winter. In the last six years the export of cattle has been more than trebled.





TOWN OF MENDOTA, ON THE SAGINAW RIVER.

# WAGES AND COST OF LIVING

A few figures, showing the approximate wages paid in 1885, the cost of living, rents and provisions, are given below, and may be useful.

## WAGES PAID IN 1885.

*As taken from the Canadian Government Guide Book of 1886.*

	PROVINCE OF MANITOBA.						N.W. TERRITORIES.				BRITISH COLUMBIA.			
	Winnipeg.			Brandon.			Qu'Appelle.				Victoria.			
	s.	d.	s. d.	s.	d.	s. d.	s.	d.	s. d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	
Farm Labourers—per day, without board.			5 0			4 0 to 8 0						6 0 to 8 0		
„ per week, and board.			11 0			16 0 „ 32 0						24 0 „ 30 0		
„ per month, and board.			—			—			100 0 to 140 0			—		
Female Farm Servants—per month, with board.			40 0			32 0 to 60 0			—			16 0 to 21 0		
Masons—per day, without board			8 0			—			12 0			16 0 „ 20 0		
Bricklayers „ „			8 0			12 0 „ 16 0			12 0 to 16 0			—		
Carpenters „ „			6 0			8 0 „ 12 0			12 0 „ 16 0			12 0 to 15 0		
Lumbermen „ „			—			8 0 „ 12 0			8 0 „ 12 0			10 0 „ 12 0		
„ per month, with board			—			—			—			—		
Shipwrights—per day, without board			—			—			—			16 0 to 18 0		
Smiths „ „			6 0			8 0 to 12 0			10 0			12 0 „ 15 0		
Wheelwrights „ „			—			5 0 „ 12 0			12 0			14 0 „ 16 0		
Gardeners—per month, with board			80 0			—			120 0			—		
„ per day, without board			—			6 0 to 10 0			—			8 0 to 10 0		
Female Cooks—per month, with board.			60 0			60 0 „ 120 0			50 0 to 160 0			—		
Laundresses—per month, without board.			80 0			—			—			—		
Female domestics—per month, with board.			28 0 to 60 0			32 0 to 60 0			48 0 to 64 0			60 0 to 100 0		
General Labourers—per day, without board.			6 0			5 0 „ 8 0			6 0 „ 8 0			6 0 „ 8 0		
Miners—per day			—			—			—			—		
Mill hands—per day			—			6 0 to 10 0			9 0			8 0 to 10 0		
Engine drivers—per day			—			10 0 „ 14 0			12 0			10 0 „ 12 0		
Saddlers—per day			—			6 0 „ 10 0			8 0			8 0 „ 12 0		
Bootmakers—per day			—			6 0 to 10 0			8 0			—		
Tailors—per day			8 0			6 0 „ 10 0			8 0			10 0 to 12 0		

## PROVISIONS.

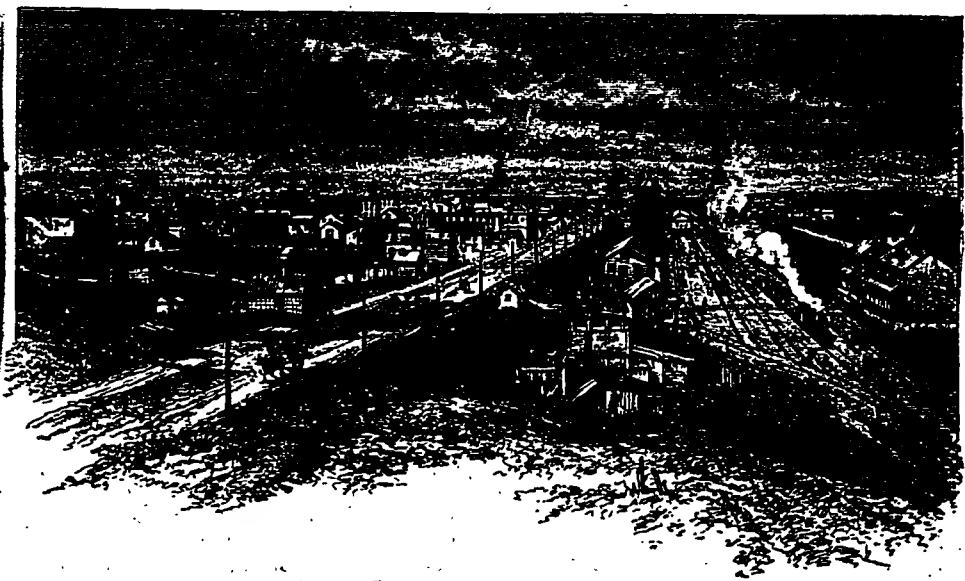
	MANITOBA.	BRITISH COLUMBIA.
	Winnipeg.	Victoria.
Bacon, per lb.	7½d.	9d.
Bread, per loaf	6½d.	—
Butter, per lb.	—	2/- to 3/-
Beef, per lb.	5d. to 7½d.	3½d. to 7½d.
Mutton, per lb.	6d. to 9d.	3d. to 6d.
Cheese, per lb.	7½d. to 9d.	1/- to 1½.
Coffee, per lb.	1/- to 1½.	1½.
Flour, per barrel	18/- to 20/-	17/- to 21/-
Milk, per quart	2½d.	—
Potatoes, 1½ bushels	1½.	per lb., 1d.
Sugar, per lb.	3d. to 4d.	7 to 9 lbs. for 4/-
Tea, per lb.	10d. to 2½.	1½ to 5/-
Tobacco, per lb.	2/- to 3/-	—

**RENTS.**

Rent varies greatly ; roughly speaking, a wooden house with four or five rooms may be obtained in the towns for 24s. to 32s. a month. Many settlers in the country buy the timber (£6 to £20) and build their own houses. Single men can obtain board and lodging from 14s. per week in the East, 16s. in the North-West, and 20s. in British Columbia.

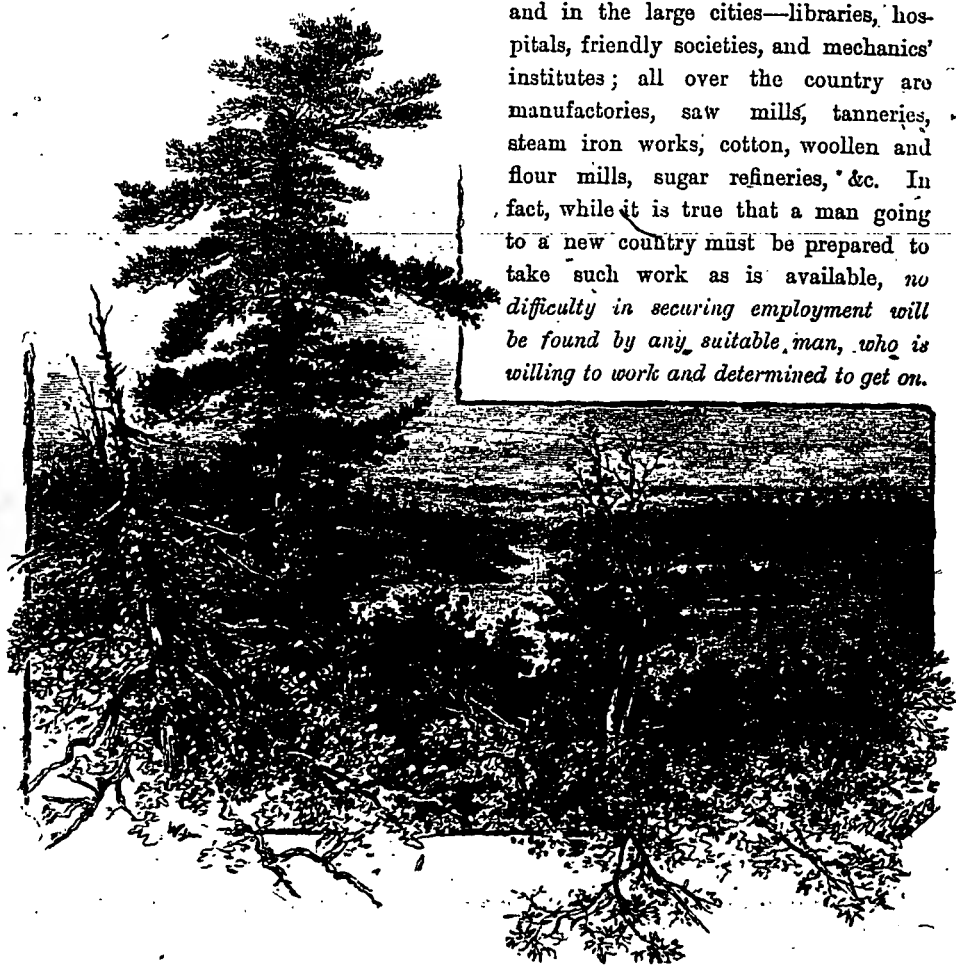
In Canada, as in all other countries, these figures vary from time to time, but they may be considered as a safe guide to intending settlers.

Emigrants leaving Great Britain for Canada need not fear, that in so doing, they are leaving behind them the comforts and civilization to which they have been accustomed. There are Post and Telegraph Offices in almost every village ; there is postal communication with England from three to four times a week, at a very small cost ; there are banks and savings' banks throughout the whole Dominion,



TOWN OF BRANDON, MANITOBA.

and in the large cities—libraries, hospitals, friendly societies, and mechanics' institutes; all over the country are manufactories, saw mills, tanneries, steam iron works, cotton, woollen and flour mills, sugar refineries, &c. In fact, while it is true that a man going to a new country must be prepared to take such work as is available, *no difficulty in securing employment will be found by any suitable man, who is willing to work and determined to get on.*



THE LAKE OF THE WOODS.

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# BRITISH COLUMBIA.

This province, the most westerly of all those which go to make up the Dominion of Canada, was, until the completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway, the most

difficult of access, its boundaries being the Rocky Mountains on the east and the Pacific Ocean on the west. On June 28, 1886, "Canada's National Railway" was thrown open for traffic, the distance from Quebec to Vancouver, the terminus on the Pacific coast, being 3065 miles. Although the distance is so great, the very low rates made by the Canadian Pacific Railway—the third class rate at present from Liverpool to Vancouver, *via* QUEBEC, being about £14, from which must be deducted the assisted passages—bring it within the reach of those with only moderate means. This province produces attractions for the settler peculiarly its own, for, in addition to its suitability for stock raising and agriculture, a large portion of it is covered with valuable forests, and gold mining has been practised since 1858, from which date until 1884 over £10,000,000 sterling in value has been extracted. On Vancouver Island there are large coal mines, the output of which is increasing every year, the home consumption being provided for and a large amount being exported in addition. Besides these there are extensive salmon fisheries, canning establishments, saw mills, &c., and cod fishing is also being rapidly developed. Labourers and mechanics are in good demand; the opportunities for the investment of capital are numerous, and when a line of steamships is running (as will shortly be the case) to China, Japan, Australia, and New Zealand, a valuable

traffic will be established which must conduce to the rapid growth and prosperity of the Pacific Coast Province. To reduce the cost of the journey to emigrants, the Canadian Government grant bonus certificates for £2 sterling, payable in Victoria, British Columbia, to all emigrants over 16 years of age who remain in the province. Emigrants who are eligible for this valuable bonus, should make the necessary application at the Government office in Liverpool, the day before sailing. The general agent for the province of British Columbia in London is Mr. H. C. BEERON, 33, Finsbury Circus, E.C.

The regulations in connection with the sale of lands in British Columbia vary but little from those referring to the same subject in Manitoba and the North West Provinces. The conditions on which these lands can be obtained will be furnished on application to this Company's offices. Military and naval settlers can acquire *free* grants of land.

#### **GRAZING AND MINERAL LANDS.**

Settlers wishing to give their attention to cattle raising can obtain leases from the Government on liberal terms, and this should, if properly managed, prove a most profitable occupation. The cattle practically look after themselves, and in due course, with very little trouble or anxiety, the herd increases and the settler becomes rich.

Mining and mineral lands are disposed of on special terms.

In British Columbia, as in Manitoba, there is a law which prohibits the seizing for debt of farm buildings, goods and chattels, &c., up to the value of £600.

#### **CLIMATE OF VANCOUVER ISLAND.**

A writer on this subject, who is a most excellent authority, states that in the important matter of climate its inhabitants enjoy peculiar advantages. They have a mild and even winter, with rain; the annual rainfall is estimated at 45 inches; snow only occasionally; an early spring; a dry, warm summer, and a clear, bright and enjoyable autumn. Sometimes the frost is sufficiently hard to permit of skating, but this is exceptional. As a rule flowers bloom in the gardens of Victoria throughout the year. It is spoken of as England without its east winds; in reality it is Torquay in the Pacific.

Fruits of all kinds indigenous to the temperate climates ripen in the open air, and amongst them, some that are in England brought to perfection only under glass. Thunder storms seldom break over Vancouver. They can be heard in the distance but are rarely experienced. It is this climate, combined with the situation of Victoria, that makes that city such a pleasing contrast to those who visit its shores from the hot valleys of California.

The adjoining seas, partially sheltered by islands, would seem to have been especially intended for yachting; the island itself allures tourists and idlers to wander about its woods and bays, for every mile brings some change of scene, and the summer and autumn days are without suspicion of storms, whether electrical or of dust. But this condition of things which bids fair to beget as an expression, "the glorious climate of Vancouver," applies more particularly to the coast and to the southern and central portion of the Island.

### THE CLIMATE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA ON THE COAST.

The climate of the Pacific Province is spoken of by all who visit that coast as one of its great attractions; it can hardly fail to please the settler since there are several climates to choose from. On reaching Vancouver Island or the coast line of the mainland, he will find a climate such as we have to some degree explained in speaking of Victoria and its neighbourhood.

Meteorological observations indicate the mean heat of the year in Victoria, Esquimalt, and their neighbourhoods to be about 51 degrees Fahrenheit.

In the record of another year it is stated that in February the gooseberry buds were opening; at the beginning of March the native plants were coming into leaf in sheltered places, native hemp was three inches high; on the 7th March the catkins of the palm willow were in full bloom, on the 29th the buttercups were in flower. On the 13th April strawberries were coming into bloom; on the 1st of May the plains were covered with wild flowers, spring wheat and peas rising, potatoes above ground, the strawberries ripening, the wild gooseberries also, and the wild roses coming into bloom.



It is on Vancouver Island and in the extensive districts west of the coast range, as well as in those in the southern strip of the Province between the parallels of 49° and 50°, that the great fruit-raising farms of Canada will be located. Apples, pears, plums, peaches, apricots, nectarines, the finer class of grapes, berries of every description, fruits not common to the eastern coasts, a profusion of flowers, and all the more delicate vegetables will grow luxuriantly. The strawberry grows wild on the prairie lands, nearly of the same size as the garden fruit. The demand for these is limited only by price, the market for them begins at the eastern door of the province and extends for a thousand miles, radiating as the distance increases.

The species and varieties of plants growing in this rich and fertile district are exceedingly numerous. Growing on the meadow lands are the following :—

White pea five to six seeded, wild bean, ground nuts, a species of white clover, reed meadow grass, bent spear grass, wild oat, wild timothy, sweet grass, cowslip, crowsfoot, winter cress, partridge berry, wild sunflower, marigold, wild lettuce, nettles, wild angelica, wild lily, brown leaved rush.

The fern attains the enormous height of from to six to eight feet, and the grasses have all a most vigorous growth.

### THE GAME OF THE PROVINCE.

British Columbia has, perhaps, a greater variety of game than any other part of America. There are several distinct kinds of grouse, and a great variety of wild fowl, some of them being peculiar to the region. Quail and snipe are killed both on the islands and mainland, and the common deer of the country (the Virginia deer) abounds. The so-called elk (the Wapiti) is found principally on the mainland, as well as the Cariboo, and the mountain sheep and mountain goat are in all of the ranges. The mountain sheep and goats afford excellent sport, and the flesh of all these mentioned is excellent food. The country must always remain in parts a rich fur hunting ground. Trapping is still a favourite way with some men of making a living, and it pays good wages. On the mainland there is excellent trout-fishing, and every bay and shallow of the coast is stocked with fish.

## THE GOLD FIELDS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

It would be difficult to indicate any defined section of British Columbia in which gold has not been, or will not be found. The first mines discovered were in the southern part of the Province, the next in the Cariboo district, which is the centre of British Columbia, and at the present time the richest diggings at work are the Cassiar mines in the far north. Before the close of the year new mines will have been opened elsewhere.

Gold has been found on the eastern side of the Rocky Mountains, the summits of which are the eastern limit of the Province; on Queen Charlotte Island, at the extreme west, and on every range of mountains that intervene between these two extreme points. Thus from Kootenay in the south to Cassiar in the north and from the plains of the Saskatchewan in the east to the last ridge of land on the west coast of America, the existence of the precious metal has been proved. Hitherto the work has been practically placer mining, a mere scratching of the surface, yet nearly fifty millions of dollars have been scraped out of the rivers and creeks. Bars have been washed out and abandoned, without sufficient effort being made to discover the quartz vein from which the streams receive their gold. Abandoned diggings have been visited after a lapse of years, and new discoveries made in the neighbourhood. To the inaccessibility of the country this superficial working has been due. The Government at great cost built a waggon road from Yale to Lillooet and Cariboo, but this proved to be only of moderate convenience. Along the path of the explorer no animals could pass; that which he required he carried on his back.

The Canadian Pacific Railway now pierces the auriferous ranges; men and material can be carried into the heart of the mountains and with each succeeding season fresh gold deposits will be found, or the old one traced to the quartz rock, and capital and adequate machinery be brought to bear upon them. There are hundreds of miles open to the poor prospector, and numerous openings for the capitalist. To the agricultural settler the existence of gold is of double significance. He is certain of a market for his produce, he is not debarred from mining a little on his own account, and he is never deprived of the hope that he will one day become the fortunate discoverer of a vein that may place him "beyond the dreams of avarice."

In giving evidence before a committee of the House of Commons, a member of the Government Geological Survey said,—“After having travelled over 1,000 miles through British Columbia, I can say with safety that there will yet be taken out of her mines wealth enough to build the Pacific railway.” This means many millions. Another gentleman in the same service said that, “it may soon take its place as second to no other country in North America,” which is even stronger language than the other.

In 1860, Antler Creek (on the Fraser) yielded at one time not less than \$10,000 per day. On one claim \$1,000 was obtained by a single day's work.

In 1862 a more scientific system of working was adopted; some companies were formed, shafts were sunk, and professional mining engineers employed. The gold returns for 1870, for which year an official report was made, from the mines of Columbia, Yale, Silionet, Lytton, Cariboo and Lillooet were \$1,333,745, in addition to large quantities of gold carried away by individual miners and purchasers of gold dust. Altogether from 1862 to 1871 gold to the value of \$16,650,036 was shipped from British Columbia by the Banks, and it is estimated that at least \$60,000 more was taken out by miners and others. For the year 1874 the export in gold from the Province was \$1,072,422.

Stickeen River, rising in the north-west of Alaska, has been worked successfully since 1875, and continues to yield well.

It must be clear that a Province from which over fifty million dollars have been taken mainly by scratching in the shallow places of the few rivers which were accessible in the former unopened state of the country, will, in the altered condition of things, yield very much larger amounts. The era of scientific mining in British Columbia is yet to come.



# LETTERS FROM SUCCESSFUL SETTLERS.

The attention of intending emigrants is called to the following letters from Settlers and others. Similar letters are being constantly received, and will be added to future editions of this pamphlet.

FROM THE "YORKSHIRE GAZETTE,"

## A CANADIAN SETTLER'S STORY.

SIR,—A few years since, in consequence of a monetary mishap, I became reduced from an income of £4,000 a year to a capital of less than £2,000; and having ten dear souls entirely dependent on my exertions, it became imperative that I should at once "face the music," and so, at forty-eight years of age, I had to commence the world afresh! Where to begin the struggle was the difficulty, the dear old country, being so overdone, and every soul in it nearly being on the *qui vive* to "snare sixpence" was no place for me. I had recently heard from a friend of the British North-West Territories as a marvellously fine country, so packing up "bag and baggage," and leaving kith, kin, and the country where my people had borne a brave part since the days of the Conquest, migrated to this Moose Mountain country, which was at the time attracting much attention, and destined (by prophetic acclamation) to eventually become the greatest centre of agricultural industry in the vast North-West. In June, 1882, I camped down on this spot and commenced building operations forthwith. I have now a large fifteen-roomed residence, well supplied with water and wood, granary, stabling for five teams of horses, cattle sheds to accommodate eighty head, waggon ditto, pig styes, sheep houses, workshops, &c., two large enclosed gardens, and 200 acres of arable land ready for crops in the early spring. I intend doubling this area by the next year. My sons and I possess over 2,000 acres of some of the finest land in the world; which year by year we are fencing and bringing under cultivation, and gradually converting into a valuable freehold estate. In 1884 I was joined by an English friend, and since that period we have been engaged in establishing the nucleus of an important town on the property, which already boasts of a large steam-roller process flour mill, a saw mill, an ~~Hotel~~ store, smithy, builders' and furniture-makers' shops, and many private houses; a school, club, and town hall are to be added this coming summer; last though not least, we possess a charming and picturesque little church, which boasts of nave, transept, chancel, tower, bell, organ, and surpliced choir. Our resident clergyman (Rev. W. St. John Field, M.A.), occupies the new parsonage, recently completed. All is peace, quiet, and sunshine. The lands now under the plough, teem in lovely summer time with the "yellow grain," and the prairie affords unlimited pasturage to our herds of shorthorn cattle, and flocks of Cotswold, Down, and Leicester sheep. To men with large families and small incomes I unhesitatingly say, "Come out here and settle." With the cheap living, no rents, rates, taxes nor coal merchants' bills, fine sporting, fishing, and boating, and good society, this settlement must prove a paradise to the heavily-handicapped *paterfamilias* at home. With a few hundreds

a year he can enjoy an old English squire's existence of a century ago! The climate is the healthiest on the globe's surface; it is cold, dry, bracing, and sunshiny in winter, and perfect in summer. Young men with a little capital, "looking about for something to do," I especially counsel to join their countrymen here. General farming and stock raising, if judiciously followed, will yield them a handsome livelihood. They should, however, before launching into business on their own account, place themselves with one of the many English gentlemen settlers abroad for a time, and acquire a thorough and practical knowledge of farming generally, as peculiar to this country, the old world style being of little or no avail in the great "North-West." The Government presents, as a free gift to every fresh male arrival over 18 years of age, 160 acres of rich land, and allows him to pre-empt a like quantity, which he must pay for at the rate of 10s. per acre at the expiration of three years from the date of entry. He thus becomes the owner of a 320 acre estate for the trifling sum of £80! This is an English colony, English manners and customs being rigidly adhered to. The finest sport can be enjoyed here, the mountains being full of elk, deer, partridge, and rabbits, whilst the lakes abound in wild fowl and fish, and the prairies with grouse, snipe, and hares. Being the natural home of the sheep, horse, and ox, these domestic animals luxuriate here, whilst the recent Colonial Exhibition has shown what we can produce in Cereals! Why does the British farmer not avail himself of some of these available millions of acres, thus becoming his own landlord and avoiding the crushing weight of rents, rates, taxes, and old world conventionalities? I shall take pleasure in affording any intending settlers the fullest information and advice, and will secure land and locate young men, if they will correspond with me.

I am, &c.,

MICHAEL PIERCE, J.P. (Capt.)

Carrington, Moose Mountains, Assiniboine, Canada.

FROM THOMAS HODGSON, RED DEER CITY, ALBERTA DISTRICT,

N.W. TERRITORY, CANADA.

November 6th, 1886.

With pleasure I answer your questions, and give you the straight truth about the country which I adore, for it is a good country—it is a country in which many of the poor men at home ought to be, and once here they would never leave it, for it grows good crops. As for potatoes and vegetables, I never saw better. Here potatoes grow to the weight of from 1½ to 3 lbs. each, and we have splendid crops of barley and oats, which are mostly grown here. As for the climate of the country it is warm in the summer. Winter, in this part, is not so long. Winter weather never sets in till about Christmas, and in the spring of '83 the snow was all gone on the 4th March. I have seen four winters here, and never saw it last any longer than the 15th of March. As for the nature of the soil, it can't be beat in the world; it is black sandy loam, from 2½ to 4 feet in depth, and with good water in abundance and plenty of wood for settlement purposes. A settler can get land

with timber on it, or he can get it without, as he likes, as there are millions of acres to choose from. This is a good place for Englishmen to come to, as they are all sociable people and help each other, and learn a new comer how to do things, such as building, &c. There is a family here from Northampton, England, by the name of Green, and they like the country well, and they said to me they wished they had come to Canada 10 years ago. It is nothing for a man that comes here in 5 years to have more than he would all his lifetime at home, and not work like a mule either, as a man gets every chance out here to do well. He can get 160 acres wherever he has a mind to choose it for \$10, and can have 160 more for \$320; and with a few cattle or sheep he can soon be an independent man. We are 75 miles from the railroad, but we have grocers' shops and post-office and such like, that we had not when I came first. A man, coming from England, should come as early in the Spring as possible, so as to be able to put in a little crop for the coming winter, such as potatoes and vegetables; and he can take his gun and shoot as much fresh meat as he wants to supply his family with, without anybody to say anything to him, or without paying any license for his gun, and there are lots of game in the country.

I have never known what a day's sickness was since I left England in 1881; in fact, the only thing I regret is that I did not come to Canada five or six years sooner. If I had, and done as well as I have since I did come, I would have taken the world easy now, although I don't work half so hard as I did at home, and make a better living. I have got 320 acres of land of *my own* and a *good house* and *stables*, &c., four head of cattle, and six months' provisions laid in. There are not many at home have that after working all their lives or ever will have if they stay in England. Although I have not got a wife, I intend to get one very soon, if I have to come to Hartlepool for her, as I know I could have choice by coming home. Girls are not so plentiful here as at home, and a good number could come here before the demand was supplied, and that is what I would like to see. I am thinking of coming to West Hartlepool on a visit in the autumn of 1887, but I would never come to stay there, as a dog has a better life in Canada than a poor man in England. There is quite a number of English families around here, and there is room for millions more, and then have lots of room. I would like to see lots more come, and if it lays in my power to help some to come I will do so.

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FROM A LATE WADDINGTON FARMER, NOW IN CANADA.

Kilburn, Moosomin, N. T. W., Canada.

This is a rich pleasant country, and there is plenty of "Free Grant Land" to be taken up for any one that you can send out here, for I am sure it was the best thing I ever did in my life, when I gave up farming in England. For I think I should have been beggared if I had kept on. Now I am farming on my own land of 320 acres. That is a thing I never could have done in the old country, and it is nothing but what any other man might do if he thinks proper to come and land here. With about £200 or £300 he might make a very good

start, and very soon make his independency ; and any man can claim 160 acres of land, and all his sons above 18 years of age, or any man over 18 years of age ; and I think there is many a one that would be glad to come if they knew what they could receive when they get here. The land is fine level prairie ; the books you gave us I find to be very correct, and any one you give them to might rely on them very safely. I think any one that you can persuade to come out will always feel thankful to you after, and if you could get a ship load of the old English Farmers they would never regret coming, it is the healthiest country that I was ever in ; we have had a beautiful summer here, and have about 42 acres of Grain Crop which we have ploughed and sown in the Spring since we came here. 30 acres of it is Wheat, which is a splendid crop, and which we are now (August) about to cut, so that you see the crops grow very quickly. The soil that we have here is a very rich dark loam, and almost as fine as flour after it has been cropped about twice. The land does not require any manure here, and no expense of artificial manure, for the straw and the manure that is made by the cattle is taken away from the farm buildings and set on fire. The Wheat here is sold by the bushel of 60 lbs. weight, and we calculate to reap 25 bushels per acre.

FROM A RICKINGHALL YOUNG MAN, WHO WENT TO MANITOBA  
IN 1886.

Holland, Manitoba,

August 28<sup>rd</sup>, 1886.

This is a very new settlement, so the people are not very plentiful and live a good piece apart, but there are more coming all the time. The people here will not turn anyone away hungry or send them to jail for asking for a meal. I don't want to come to England again, but want you to come out here, as soon as possible. *There is plenty of work here for everybody that is willing to work.* We have done harvesting now ; we commenced on the 28th July. Tell mother that she need not fret for me, I am all right, better than I would be at home. Tell my brother that I will send for him next spring and get him a place. I get my board and washing, as well as £20 for the (first) year.

EXTRACT OF LETTER OF MR. A. SUTCLIFFE, LATE OF ACCRINGTON.

Yorktown, December 1<sup>st</sup>, 1886.

Assinaboia, North West Territory, Canada.

You must think me very ungrateful in not replying to your very kind and welcome letter ; but I have been so very busy rigging up our house to make it snug and warm for winter, and getting in firewood, before the snow fell, out of the bluffs (dead wood), and piling it in heaps on the edge of the bluffs to be more



handy. I think I told you in my last that I had got a beautiful half section. There was a friend of ours over to tea the other Sunday, and he had a span of horses in a conveyance which goes by the name of a Buckboard; he went over our land with myself and wife and daughter. My wife had not up to then seen the extent and quality of our land, and this gentleman (a practical farmer), who has a farm only three miles from here, and has a crop of 25 bushels of wheat per acre this year, said I had as good a half section of land as any he had ever seen, viz., 800 acres of good cultivatable land, and the rest excellent grass land and bluffs, not an atom but could be utilised; and you bet, if I am only blessed with good health and strength, I am going to make the best of it. There was a farmer close to us (Mr. Newlove) who threshed the other day, and he had over 30 bushels of the very finest No. 1 Hard Red Fife wheat to the acre. He has about a dozen prairie chickens which come around his house, and he makes pets of them. We have had quite a quantity of them this summer, and also ducks, which I have shot. I am thinking, now that I have got through partly with my work preparing for winter, that I will take a day or two rabbit shooting, as there are hundreds in the bluffs; and if I take the trouble of going a few miles from my own land there are larger bluffs where I could shoot to my heart's content. I think I told you in my last what a lot of strawberries there are in this part growing wild, and with a little cultivation we can grow them quite large; and I find on examining our bluffs that we have a very large quantity of fruit trees; indeed, I have been in very few bluffs this summer but what I have eaten fruit till I was tired. I now have the pleasure of eating cherry jam at my tea, of which my wife has made quite a quantity; and I only wish I could send you and your wife a jar of it. I have got twenty acres already ploughed and backset and harrowed ready for seed when the snow leaves us. We only got the commencement of winter, with a fall of snow, last week. I can testify that of all parts of the world where I have travelled—the East Indies, the States, and nearly all over England, as well as in Scotland and Ireland—I have never met with such a healthy and invigorating climate as this. I should never advise any doctors to come out here to follow their profession; they would have to turn farmers, as one did up to last spring, when he cleared out because his business was too dull, and farming he did not care to buckle to. There are all sorts of tradesmen farming in our colony—

butchers, bakers, barber (that is myself), grocers, carpenters, and many others. \* \* \* I find the neighbours very good in lending me anything they have which I am short of; but I expect with the result of my first year's crop off twenty acres, that next year I shall be enabled to supply myself with many things I am wanting just now. \* \* \* Here we are, with

one mile in length and half a mile in width of the richest land in the world, barring none, and no rent or taxes to pay, no coal or gas bills, as we burn wood, and coal oil is cheap enough, and plenty of wood is to be had in the bluffs for the fetching. We can produce all we want with the exception of a few groceries, such as tea, coffee, and sugar. We can raise our own flour, meal, barley, turnips, carrots, and all kinds of gardening stock. There is plenty of food on the prairies to feed our horses, cattle, and poultry, therefore the cost of their keep is almost nothing; of course, during the winter they require a little attention and care, which, taking into consideration the amount of work we get out of the horses and oxen, the milk and butter from the cows, the eggs and chickens from the poultry, and pork from

the pigs, we can well afford to give them. After we have got all the work we can out of the oxen, &c., we can kill them, and they make excellent beef.

There are many farmers here who came with a little capital who are now in a fair way of being what I may call large farmers and great stock raisers; and others who came with nothing or next to nothing, have worked themselves up, and have now nice farms all their own, and stock as well.

There are a number of farmers bachelors, and in fact they are almost compelled to be, owing to the scarcity of women. I do believe if twenty young women were to come here willing to adopt farm life, and were good domestic servants, they would be able to get homes of their own in a few weeks. Myself and wife are quite contented with the change from town life to country farm life. We feel so free and independent to what we were in the old country. We are not excluded from civilized life. Our nearest neighbour is a quarter of a mile from us, and we have ten or a dozen more within a radius of three miles, composed of all nationalities.

I will write you again as we get along and like the country, but we cannot think much better of it than we do already.

Yours very truly,

A. SUTCLIFFE.

FROM THE "LIVERPOOL DAILY POST," 12TH MARCH, 1886.

The labour of running out to Manitoba is no greater than is involved in crossing the channel to France. The ocean passage from Liverpool to Quebec is most enjoyable. The steamers are really floating hotels. The sleeping and also the dining cars on the Canadian Pacific Railway are most excellent, and not only for the saloon passengers, but also for the emigrant with small means. The change since 1880 is very great, both as to comfort and distance. The transit through the United States—necessitating constant changes, and often comparative destruction of baggage—and the horrible annoyance of Customs examinations (as, for instance, at Port Huron), were serious difficulties for emigrants. Now, however, by the completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway along the north shore of Lake Superior, these annoyances have become things of the past, and there is not one atom of difficulty to encounter. Between Montreal and Winnipeg there is a saving of distance of upwards of 300 miles, and between those places—1,423 miles—there is no change of carriage. No one can fail to appreciate this great advantage.

WM. H. PORRITT.

Brighton Quay, East Yorkshire,  
March 9th, 1886.

#### A NEWTON HEATH MAN IN CANADA.

\* \* \* Next evening we started for Winnipeg by the Canadian Pacific Railroad, in a through colonist car. This is a new road, and, although quite a new one, runs smooth, and considering it is a single track, and the

distance so very great, keeps capital time. The cars are simply perfection. They are heated by steam, have double windows and shutters. The upper portion over the seats pulls down and out and make capital beds. \* \* \*

The immigrants are provided with sleeping places, cooking stoves, fuel, bath and wash houses, &c., also, when necessary, medical attention, all free of charge, and every assistance given them to find employment. \* \* \*

Of the 40 who came to the Home on the 13th, only about one is without a job, and he because he thinks he can do better by waiting; he has several offers. I myself am only waiting until the return of one of the managers of the railways here, who is away, when I am assured of employment. I don't want to leave Winnipeg at present. Several people have applied for the services of my eldest son, aged 15, and I could have wages, food, and lodging for my eldest daughter to look after children, and 6s. 6d. a day and food for my wife, if I would have allowed them to go out. The boy I am sending for a year on to a farm to learn farming, and it is my intention, as soon as he is capable of taking a farm, for him to take up land and a farm for himself. For this instruction I have nothing to pay; the farmer for the first year pays him no wages, but boards and clothes him. After the first year he pays him wages. I could have had money paid him at once had I let him go into an hotel or store. There are good free schools for my younger children. The necessities of life are cheaper here than in England, house rent and board higher, wages are higher too. I have bought a wooden shanty, and am comfortably squatted down like Robinson Crusoe, cutting wood and carrying water from a well a quarter of a mile off, and all pic-nic in these parts, but this is a place where work you must if you mean to get on. Do that and stick to it, I see no reason why a man should not succeed.

I remain, yours sincerely,

WALTER J. HOLROYDE.

#### LETTER FROM THREE COTHAM YOUNG MEN.

BROADVIEW, ASSINIBOIA, N.W.T., CANADA,

February 3rd, 1886.

We have each a homestead about 15 miles north of the town, and one mile north of the celebrated Qu'Appelle Valley. The country is rolling prairie; the soil is all that can be desired both for tillage and grazing purposes; the pasturages are rich and abundant; there are numerous bluffs of timber, which are serviceable for building, fencing, and fuel. Good water is also abundant in ponds, and by sinking a well from 12 to 20 feet a good supply can be obtained for winter use. The climate is all that one can wish, the heat in summer not being excessive, and the nights always cool. During the months of October and November, we get what is here called the Indian summer, the weather is then superb. In winter the thermometer shows far greater cold than in Great Britain, yet one does not feel it so much as on a "raw," wet day in England, owing to the air here being extremely dry and invigorating. In the day time it is much milder, with the sun shining brilliantly in a cloudless sky. Our winter occupation consists in chopping trees for building and fencing, which we shall utilise when the snow disappears, and the

frost is out of the ground. Around the pools before mentioned, grows an abundance of high native grass, which makes excellent hay. It may be cut and carried the same day without fear of heating. This will astonish English farmers, but it is nevertheless a fact, and the cattle thrive admirably upon it. We stable our stock, but we have heard of others who winter theirs out. Most of the work done here is by oxen, which are more useful to a settler the first year or so than horses, and are cheaper both to buy and feed. Dairy farming could be profitably pursued here, as the yield of milk is large and rich, but mixed farming is generally advised and followed in this part of the country. Anyone preferring an exclusively grain raising farm would perhaps do better to take a farm in the open prairie, where a farrow could be ploughed in a straight line for miles, but for many reasons we prefer the rolling and timbered district, as, in addition to fuel, etc., being easily obtained, the bluffs form a great shelter from the wind in winter.

On arriving here a settler finds plenty of work staring him in the face. The first thing to be done is to build a house. A temporary one, which will answer for the warmer months, can easily be constructed of deal boards, or one can live in a tent, but winter demands a more substantial structure. The permanent house is usually constructed of logs. These cabins can be made very snug and comfortable, and frequently three or four bachelors reside together during the winter, as is the case with us. The next thing is to break some land ready for cropping the following year. The prairie sod is easily turned by a yoke of oxen in the spring and autumn, from three-quarters to an acre being an average day's work. Should a settler arrive early he may get a crop the first year. At present there is plenty of good land open for homesteading in this locality. The cost of living here is very moderate, and a man who enjoys a little sport finds his gun affords him both amusement and many a good dinner, as wild duck, prairie chicken, and rabbits are very abundant.

With kind regards,

We are, yours truly.

E. W. H. TROOD.

A. OLIVE,

E. J. BISSICKS,

} Late of Cotham,  
Bristol.

EXTRACT OF LETTER FROM MR. W. S. URTON, OF MOOSE JAW (SECTION 20, TOWNSHIP 15, RANGE 26), NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES OF CANADA:

Winter sets in about the end of November; but it is always pleasant in the daytime. I have been very successful with cabbage, asparagus, English beans, lettuce, tomatoes—in fact, all garden produce can be grown here. Cattle do splendidly on the prairie grasses—in fact, better than on English hay. In winter they are stabled only on very bad days, and are turned out on most days. For fuel we use wood. It is rather scarce close at hand, but there is plenty 15 miles off. Coal is cheap here. We get our water from two wells, each 22 feet deep—one in the house and one in the stable. The necessaries of life are very much the same in price as the Old Country. *They get lower every year.* For wild fruits we have blueberry, raspberry, black currant, and many others.

EXTRACT OF LETTER FROM MR. JAMES MERCER, OF BLACK OX FARM, GREENFELL, NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES OF CANADA.

I first settled in the Canadian North-West in 1872, from the County of Kent, England. I had no capital, and had to be an agricultural labourer at first. My farm is now worth \$900 (£180). In Manitoba I have raised the following vegetables:—potatoes, turnips, carrots, peas, beans, flax, parsnips, pumpkins, vegetable marrows, onions, cucumbers, cabbages, and they do well. Wheat on my farm yields this year from 20 to 25 bushels to the acre; barley, 20 to 30; oats, 30 to 35; and potatoes, 100 bushels to the acre. Sheep farming is profitable.

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MR. THOMAS PARKINSON, WRITING FROM SHOAL LAKE, MANITOBA, SAYS HE LIVED FORMERLY AT ALFORD, LINCOLNSHIRE.

He states:—I was a printer in England, but left on account of the financial depression, and settled in Eastern Canada. In 1882 I came on to Manitoba, and have bettered my condition. I had no capital at the commencement, but took up a Government free homestead, and my farm of 320 acres is now of the value of \$1,500 (£300). The soil is a black loam, two feet in depth, with a clay subsoil. Of oats, I have this year (1885) a yield of 50 bushels to the acre; and of potatoes, 400; besides which, I have raised turnips, carrots, cabbages, peas, beans, tomatoes, beets, onions, &c. Climate is very healthy, never sick; and cattle thrive first-class. Settlers should come here in the spring-time, with good warm clothing, but more suitable clothing can be got here. Mixed farming is the best thing a man can go in for.

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EXTRACT OF LETTER FROM MRS. HANNAH PROCTOR, OF WOODLANDS P.O., MANITOBA.

Any man or woman of industrious habits, wishing to come here with a view of bettering their position, can do well. If they do not do well, the fault rests with themselves. For example: I have had fourteen children to provide for. Up to date, our farm has 100 acres under plough, also 100 sheep, 100 head of cattle, pigs, poultry, and farm machinery and implements, with two yoke of oxen, two teams of horses, which my husband states, taking the stock at fair value, and other articles at cost price, are worth over \$12,000 (£2,400), all paid for, with a reasonable amount in the bank. Also a farm of 640 acres, with house and buildings, and other improvements, for which my husband states he would not accept any sum less than \$20,000 (£4,000). Compare this with our arrival, in 1873, in Winnipeg, *with absolutely nothing*, for we were provisioned at the expense of the Government till we found employment; and with patience and perseverance, and the industrious habits of the whole family, we have honourably attained our present position to-day; and let me with confidence say to persons of the right kind, "Come thou, and do likewise."

EXTRACT OF LETTER FROM MR. GEORGE BRUCE, OF GLADSTONE P.O.,  
MANITOBA.

I have done well in this country, having no capital to start with. I had not five cents when I reached here from Scotland, five years ago. I have worked around and managed to pay for everything, and as soon as I have saved enough to enter upon a quarter section of Canadian Pacific Railway land, I will do so, as I have too little land on my place now for my family of two girls and two boys. I got the patent for my homestead this summer. New comers should bring all the clothing they can get hold of. Leave the sticks at home.

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The following letter is from a genuine Navvy, who had been at work on and off at the extension of the Underground Railway, as he describes it, "for a penny-worth of bread and cheese":—

Vancouver City, British Columbia, Nov. 26th, 1886.

Capt. Hamilton, Dear Sir,—I have a few facts to tell you, hoping they may be of service to the London boys. Please let them know from me that they would not stay in the smoke if they knew they would be doing a good thing for themselves if they would skin out, and come here, for I was never in better health and pocket than I am now. There is every opportunity for them to get on here, *if they do not drink whisky*. The wages are \$2 per day of ten hours, and three square meals every day would soon give them their natural strength and jolly colour, far better than London. I mean the single men, no matter what work they have been used to do, except quill drivers—they are no use here. Please tell them from me this is the truth, as I was one of themselves, and do not keep any of them back, but give all a chance—they must take the first that comes; but if they are not afraid of work, they can come to Winnipeg.—J. R.

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## REGULATIONS FOR THE SALE OF LANDS OF THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company offer for sale some of the finest Agricultural Lands in Manitoba and the North-West. The lands belonging to the Company in each township within the Railway belt, which extends twenty-four miles from each side of the main line, will be disposed of at prices ranging

From 2 dols. 50. cents (10s. sterling) per acre upwards, according to location and quality, without any conditions requiring cultivation.

Detailed prices of lands can be obtained from the Land Commissioner at Winnipeg.  
*These Regulations are substituted for and cancel those hitherto in force.*

### TERMS OF PAYMENT.

If paid for in full at time of purchase, a Deed of Conveyance of the land will be given; but the purchaser may pay one-tenth in cash, and the balance in nine annual instalments, with interest at six per cent. per annum payable at the end of each year. Payments may be made in

Land Grant Bonds, which will be accepted at ten per cent. premium on their par value and accrued interest. These bonds can be obtained on application at the Bank of Montreal, or at any of its agencies in Canada or the United States.

## GENERAL CONDITIONS.

- All sales are subject to the following conditions:—

1. All improvements placed upon land purchased to be maintained thereon until final payment has been made.

2. All taxes and assessments lawfully imposed upon the land or improvements to be paid by the purchaser.

3. The Company reserves from sale, under these regulations, all mineral and coal lands; and lands containing timber in quantities, stone, slate and marble quarries, lands with water-power thereon, and tracts for town sites and railway purposes.

4. Mineral, coal and timber lands and quarries, and lands controlling water-power will be disposed of on very moderate terms to persons giving satisfactory evidence of their intention and ability to utilize the same.

5. The Company reserves the right to take without remuneration (except for the value of buildings and improvements on the required portion of land) a strip or strips of land 200 feet wide, to be used for right of way, or other railway purposes wherever the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, or any branch thereof, is or shall be located.

Liberal rates for settlers and their effects will be granted by the Company over its Railway.

For further particulars apply to the Company's Land Commissioner, JOHN H. McTAVISH, Winnipeg.

By order of the Board.

MONTREAL, January, 1886.

CHARLES DRINKWATER, Secretary.

**NOTE.—SOUTHERN MANITOBA.**—The Manitoba and South Western Railway (leased by the Canadian Pacific) has now been extended from Manitou to Deloraine, and applications for lands along this line will now be received. These are among the choicest lands in the province, and will be sold on very reasonable terms to actual settlers. Apply to Mr. McTAVISH, WINNIPEG, for PRICES and CONDITIONS.

## WHERE TO PURCHASE RAILWAY LANDS.

### LAND AGENCIES.

For the guidance of settlers desirous of purchasing land from the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, the Main Line Belt has been divided into Agencies, within the limits of which land can be purchased from the Agents of the Company at the Stations hereinafter indicated.

**BRANDON.**—All unsold railway lands within the main line belt in Manitoba.

**MOOSOMIN.**—All railway lands in main line belt, ranges 28 (part of) to 33 (inclusive) west of 1st meridian.

**BROADVIEW.**—All railway lands in main line belt, ranges 1 to 7 (inclusive) west of 2nd meridian.

**WOLSELEY.**—All railway lands in main line belt, ranges 8 to 13 (inclusive) west of 2nd meridian.

**REGINA.**—All railway lands in main line belt, ranges 14 to 25 (inclusive) west of 2nd meridian.

**MOOSEJAW.**—All railway lands in main line belt, range 24 west of 2nd meridian to range 20 west of 3rd meridian.

**SWIFT CURRENT.**—All railway lands in main line belt, ranges 11 to 20 west of 3rd meridian.

**MAPLE CREEK.**—All railway lands in main line belt, range 20 west of 3rd meridian to 4th meridian.

**MEDICINE HAT.**—All railway lands in main line belt from 4th meridian to range 20 west of 4th meridian.

**CROWFOOT.**—All railway lands in main line belt, range 11 to 24 west of 4th meridian.

**CALGARY.**—All railway lands in main line belt, range 20 west of 4th meridian to summit of Rocky Mountains.

The Agents at the Land Agencies have for free distribution maps showing the lands open for sale and those already disposed of, plans of the town plots, and pamphlets giving descriptive notes of the lands within their agencies.

Settlers arriving in Winnipeg should, before going West, call at the Land Department of the Company, the office of which is situated in the station, where they can ascertain what lands are open for homesteads, the location of the Government Intelligence Offices, and any other information desired from

**J. H. McTAVISH, Land Commissioner, C. P. Railway, Winnipeg.**



## FREE GRANTS, AND HOW TO GET THEM. SYSTEM OF SURVEY.

The Canadian North-West is laid off in townships six miles square, containing thirty-six sections of 640 acres each, which are again sub-divided into quarter sections of 160 acres. Each square on the land map represents a township of 640 acres. A road allowance, having a width of one chain, is provided for on each section-line running north and south, and on every alternate section-line running east and west. The following diagram shows a township with the sections numbered and apportioned:—

TOWNSHIP DIAGRAM.

640 ACRES.					
N.					
1 MILE SQUARE	31 C. P. R.	32 Gov.	33 C. N. W. or C. P. R.	34 Gov.	35 C. P. R.
	30 Gov.	29 Schools.	28 Gov.	27 C. P. R.	26 H. B.
	19 C. P. R.	20 Gov.	21 C. N. W. or C. P. R.	22 Gov.	23 C. P. R.
	18 Gov.	17 C. P. R.	16 Gov.	15 C. P. R.	14 Gov.
	7 C. P. R.	8 H. B.	9 C. N. W. or C. P. R.	10 Gov.	11 Schools.
	6 Gov.	5 C. P. R.	4 Gov.	3 C. P. R.	2 Gov.
S.					
E.					
W.					

C. P. R.—Canadian Pacific Railway Company's Lands. GOV.—Government Homestead and Pre-emption Lands. SCHOOLS.—Sections reserved for support of Schools. H. B.—Hudson Bay Company's Lands. C. N. W.—Canada North-West Land Company's Lands for as far west from Winnipeg as Moose Jaw only. Sections 1, 9, 13, 21, 25, and 33, from Moose Jaw westward, still belong to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company.

It will thus be seen that the sections in each township are apportioned as follows:—  
OPEN FOR HOMESTEAD AND PRE-EMPTIONS.—Nos. 2, 4, 6, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36.  
CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY SECTIONS.—Nos. 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 31, 33, 35.  
Nos. 1, 9, 13, 21, 25, 33 along the main line, Winnipeg to Moose Jaw, sold to Canada North-West Land Company, the balance of their lands being in Southern Manitoba.  
SCHOOL SECTIONS.—Nos. 11, 29 (reserved by Government solely for school purposes).  
HUDSON'S BAY SECTIONS.—Nos. 8 and 26.

Full particulars as to fares, &c., may be obtained from any of the Steamship Companies, from their Agents or from the Offices of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, 17, James Street, Liverpool; 88, Cannon Street, London, E.C.; 135, Buchanan Street, Glasgow.

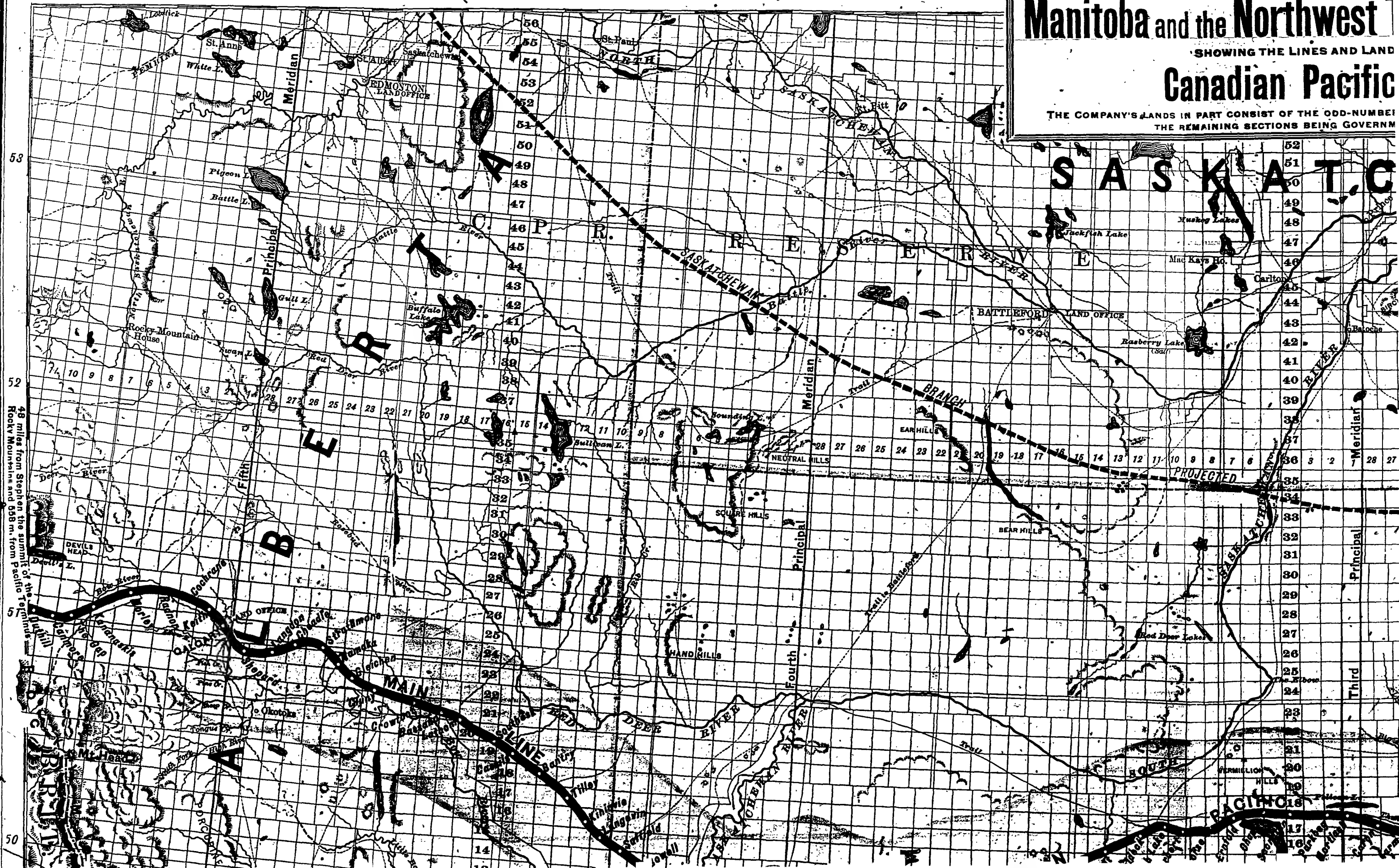
Any one desiring a copy of this Pamphlet, or other information about the Canadian North West or British Columbia, should write to the European Traffic Agent of the Company, 17, James Street, Liverpool, who will promptly forward maps or pamphlets free of charge.

# Manitoba and the Northwest

SHOWING THE LINES AND LAND

## Canadian Pacific

THE COMPANY'S LANDS IN PART CONSIST OF THE ODD-NUMBERED SECTIONS  
THE REMAINING SECTIONS BEING GOVERNMENT

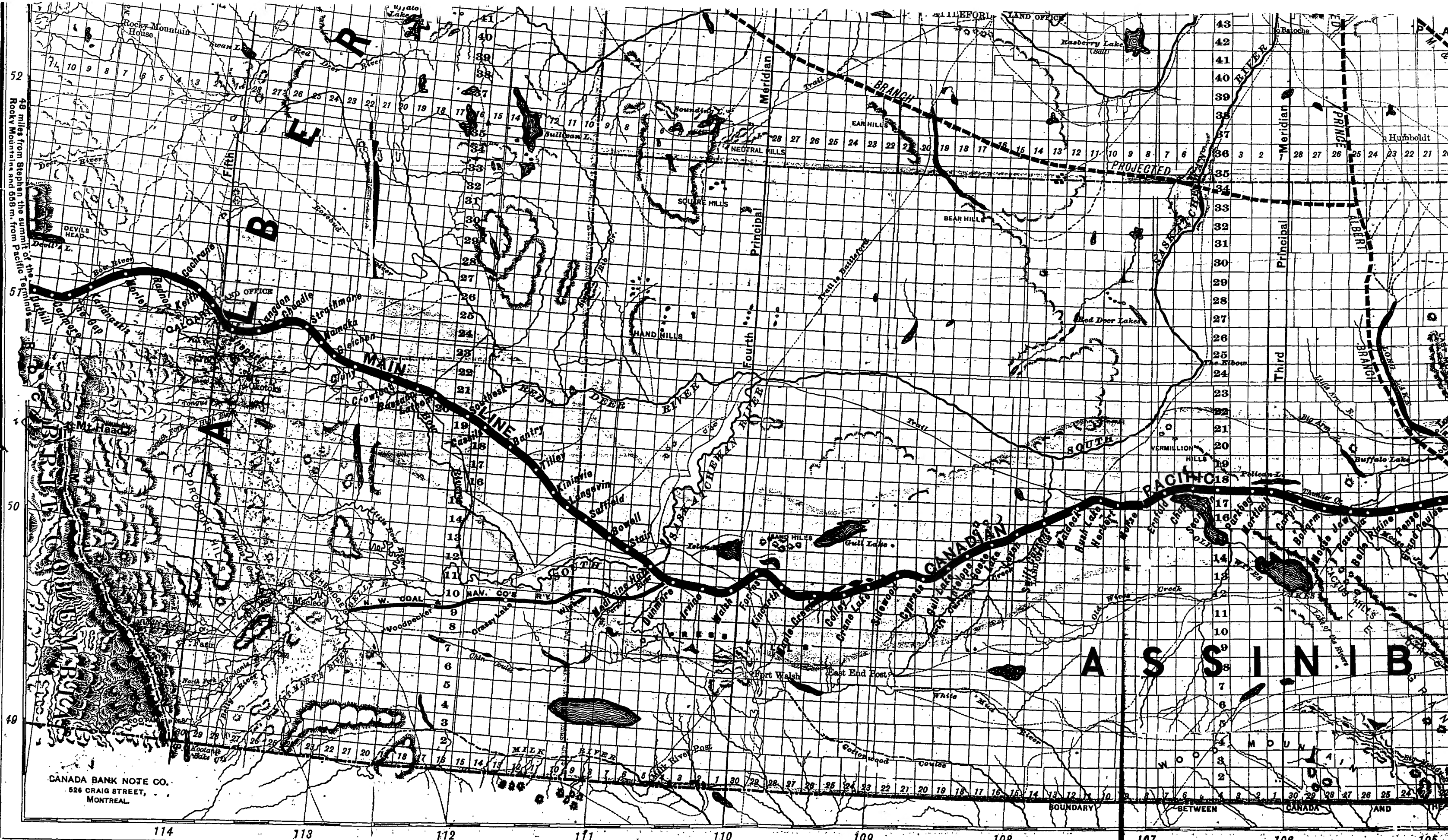


SHOWING THE LINES AND LAND GRANT OF THE  
**Canadian Pacific Railway.** **PINK.**

**PINK.**

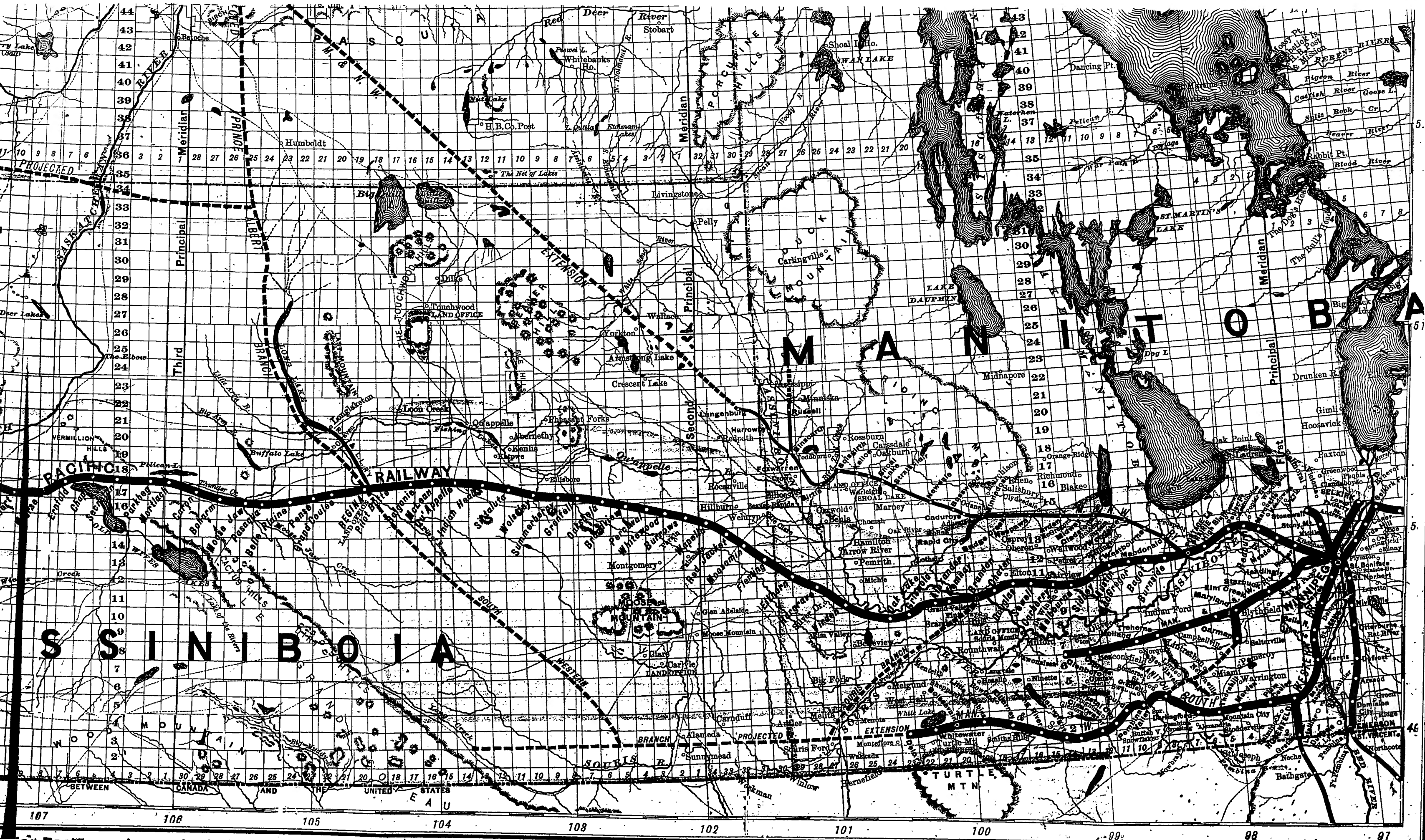






**SOUTHERN MANITOBA—THE GARDEN OF THE PROVINCE**—The lands along the Line of the Manitoba and Southwestern R'y, leased by the Canadian Pacific, and comprised within the uncol

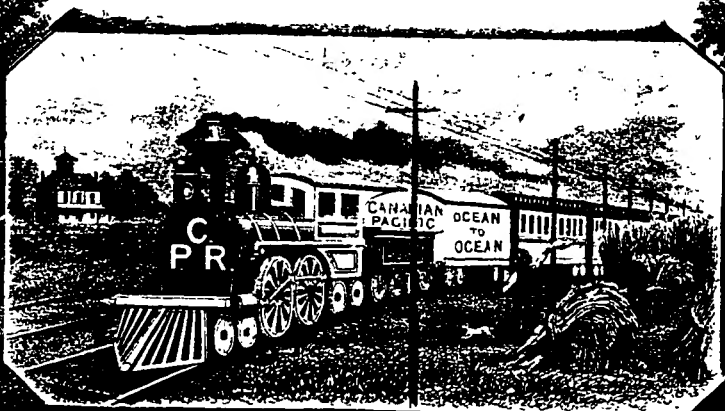
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in Pacific, and comprised within the uncolored belt in Southern Manitoba are now open for sale. For particulars of price, &c., of all the Company's Lands, apply to JOHN H. McTAVISH, Land Commissioner, Winnipeg.

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OTTAWA.



VANCOUVER.

